*Previous references.*

PP 60-18(2 to 8)
" 33-19(1 to 7)
" 60-18(1)
Epn. 105-17(5, 6, 7 to 8) P. P.

File No. 33-19

Serial Nos. 3 to 8

1919-20.

*Later references.*

Epn. 105-17(1-4) Epn. 161-13(1-31) P.P. 22-22 & 4th.
" 170-16(4) " 327-12(1)
" —do— (1-3) Later Refer
" 290-15(3) PP 28-20(3)
" do (1-2) P.P. 21-21-3 to 6
" P.P. 12-23 & 5-30
" GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
PP 31-25 pkt 1-7

---

*Serial Nos.* Eight

**Part B for** January 1920

---

SUBJECT.

List of Nobles in the State

---

(8) To, The First Asst Resident
PC No 84/19 31.1.1920.

Forwards the copies of the History of the Ruling families Nobles and leading personages of the Mysore State

W D 1250—GPB—30,000—28-1-19

Epn. 173

G. R. S. III—1] 1919

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( Pp )

NOTES.

File No. 33-19

FILE HEADING.

List of Nobles in the State

From

| No. | Dated | Received |
|---|---|---|

| Diary No. | Enclos. | Spare Copies. | Serial No. |
|---|---|---|---|

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | PP File No. 33 of 1919.

Serial No.

Subd
The History of the Ruling Family, Nobles & Leading Personages in Mysore published in 1915 has now to be revised & republished (vide Resy. letter N/ 1st Sept 19)
The Compilation has therefore been corrected up to the end of Dec 1919 and put up herewith together with a draft to the Supdt Govt Printing.
A draft to Lt Col B. Chamaraja Urs requesting him to furnish his brief account which is wanting is also put up.

9/1/20

9-1-20

Final Proof to be Subd to Chief Secy for orders

3

To
The Chief Commdt
No G 15665 & 10-1-1920
Requests him to furnish Govt with a brief account of him for incorporation

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. 111-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | PP File No. 33 of 191 9

Serial No.

for in Corporation in the History of the Ruling Family, nobles etc

4 30

The Superintendent Printing Dy No 15622 S 10. 1. 1919 forwards the history of the ruling family, nobles and important personages in the State present up to 31-12-1919 and requests that the same may be printed and 100 copies supplied to him office before 25th inst

From

Lt-Col Chancellor Dy No 7313 dt 12-1-20 Head by forwarding the typed account called for vide Sl 3.

Submd

This will be included in its proper place in the Compilation always sent to Press. Whether it may not be shortened is for consideration.

2/2 12/1

Yr. Hon on the top opp

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | PP File No. 38 of 1919.

Serial No.

by me. Summarise the minor accts & complete it
It might suit for my Coronation purposes.

MK
17/1/20.

6 From.

The First Asstt Resident-
No 337 dt 15-1-20 Recd 16/1
Requesting that the
"History of the Ruling Family,
Nobles & Leading Personages
in Mysore" may be revised
and the usual No of copies
despatched early.

Dated with a draft reply.
A brief account of
H.H. Cot Chamaraj Urs is also
submitted for approval.

Y. 17/1 Sd MK 17/1/20

Supt.
Is it not necessary to submit the abstract
Sd to the Chief's perusal?
MK 17/1
As the extract will be subd to him in proof for final approval, it is unnecessary now.
Sen. Asstt.
17.1.20.
MK 17/1

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2].

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 33 of 191 9

Serial No. 7

To

The P. A. R.

Pol. 772 of 17-1-1920

With reg to 8 b states that the revised edition is in Press and that the usual number of copies will be sent by the end of January next.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

## Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on JAN 17 1920
Reg. No. 4806

Copy of Residency letter No. 337 dated 15 January 1920 requesting that the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore" may be revised and the usual number of copies (viz 47) may be sent to his office, is submitted to Dewan.

SR
16/1

C. Rama Rau
Registrar
16.1.20

Dewan

17/1/20

Please take early action
17.1.20

P.P.

early

17/1/20

A proof copy of the compilation is herewith put up for approval (vide endorsement on the margin of the Notes at page 1)

21.23/1

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
POLITICAL BRANCH
16 JAN 1920

7

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P/P File No. 33 of 1919.

Serial No.

Submitted for perusal and orders.

(Chief Sec.) 28/1/20

Please print & send to Secy. Proofs shd be corrected carefully - I find a number of typographical errors uncorrected.

Let me have a printed copy in due course -

27/1/20

Proofs returned to Press. 11-45. a.m. today 28.1.20.

Subd with a Draft - to F.H.K.

29/1.

29/1/20

Sec

Sheet. A. R

Pol 824 & 31. 1. 1920

Forwards 47 copies of the History of the ruling family nobles and leading personages.

Note a book

CHIEF & CONFIDENTIAL CLERK
POLITICAL BRANCH.
3. FEB. 1920

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-19—9

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

*Diary No. of letter replied to*.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
*the* 191 .

*Date of issue* 10/1

*Signed by* M C S B Lyt

Section G-PR
File No. 133-49
Serial No. 3

No. G 15665

To Lt Col B. Chamaraj Urs
Sridan Bahadur

Dear Sir,

I am desired to request that a brief account relating to yourself may kindly be furnished so as to reach here before Thursday next for incorporation in the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles

over.

and leading Personages in Mysore". An extract from the publication is enclosed for reference.

Yours Sincerely

By
9-1-20
for Chief Secy

2/

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

WD 1711—GPE—30,000—19-3-19

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

*Diary No. of letter replied to*..... .....

Section PP
File No. 33-19
Serial No. 4

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
, the 191 .

No. 15632
on book

*Date of issue*..... 1911

*Signed by*.....

To The Supdt., Govt Printing.

Sir,

I am directed to request that the accompanying "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore revised upto the 31st December 1919 may be kindly printed and for

over.

Copies supplied to this
Office before the 25th
inst. Final forms
may be sent to this Superintendent P.P. Branch
~~Office~~ for ~~approval~~ final
~~before~~ striking order
I have &c

Sd

for Chief Secy

2/

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by.

DIARY NO. 11962

Bangalore
13th January 1920.

Dear Sir,

As desired in your D.O.letter No.G. 15665 dated 10th January 1920 I enclose herein a brief note relating to myself for ------ incorporation in the book referred to.

Yours Sincerely,

B. Chandrasekhara Rao

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Govt.of His Highne
the Maharaja.

13/1/20

Lt.Col.B.Chamaraj Urs Sardar Bahadur Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops - Pay Rs.1200/-.

========

Was born in 1868 in the Ursu Family of Belikere. After receiving education at Mysore he was selected for being ---- appointed as a Probationer in the Local Service Regiment on 22nd March 1890. On the organization of the Imperial Service Lancers he was taken there as a Jemadar from 1st May 1894, and was promoted to Resaldar on 1st March 1895. After attending the Musketry Class at Meerut from 5th October to 7th December 1895 and filling all responsible posts in the Regiment he rose to the post of 2nd in Command in the Regiment on 1st October 1897 which post he held for nearly 8 years. He was deputed for special duty in Command of the Detachment of Imperial Service Lancers to suppress the disturbances at Ganjam and Government recorded their appreciation in their order dated 19th December 1898. He was deputed to Peshawar from 13th November 1902 to 22nd March 1903 for purchase of mules for the Imperial Service Lancers. He was promoted to the Command of the Imperial Service Lancers from 23rd May 1905. In recognition of his services in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Mysore in 1905-06 he was presented with Khillats by His Highness the Maharaja in open Durbar in June 1906. In the year 1910 he was admitted to the 2nd class Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur". He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar of His Majesty the King Emperor in 1911 and was awarded the Coronation Medal. Under his Command the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers attained a very high degree of efficiency in every respect. In October 1914 he proceeded with the Regiment for Active Service in Egypt where he remained for over 3½ years. In recognition of his faithful service and loyal devotion to

to duty in the Field he was promoted to the 1st Class Order of British India with the title of "Sardar Bahadur" from 3rd June 1916, and His Majesty the King of Serbia honored him by the award of "White Eagle of Serbia 4th Class, while His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to confer on him the title of "Major" in the Mysore Army. In 1917 he was awarded the first class Medal of the Gand-Bherunda Order which was presented in open Durbar by His Highness in June 1918. Besides mention in General A.J.Murrey's Despatches, his service in the Field were specially eulogised by Brigadier General C.R.Harbard Commanding Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade in his letter dated 7th February 1918 to the Inspector General ---- of Imperial Service Troops received through the Government of India.

On his return to India early in 1918 he was placed in Command of the Depot which by this time had assumed the proportion of a full Regiment and he was mainly responsible for the training and despatch@ of the large number of Drafts of Reinforcements demanded from the Field in quick succession. In the same year Government were pleased to raise his pay to Rs.800/- and he was for some time placed on Special Duty for report on improvements needed in the Mysore Infantry.

On 1st July 1919 he was appointed the Chief Commandant Mysore State Troops on Rs.1000/- 100-1400/- and was allowed to draw Rs.1200/- including 2 increments. His Highness the Maharaja was further pleased to grant the title of Lt. Colonel.in October 1919.

MYSORE STATE TROOPS

Bangalore 12th January 1920.

B. Channa Raja Lt-Colonel S.B.
Ch.

Lt. Col. B. Chamaraj Urs, Sirdar Bahadur, Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops - Pay Rs. 1,200/-.

Was born in 1868 in the Ursu Family of Belikere. After receiving education at Mysore was appointed a Probationer in the Local ~~Service~~ Service Regiment ~~on the 22nd~~ in March 1890. On the organisation of the Imperial Service Lancers was appointed a Jemadar ~~from that~~ in May 1894. After holding various responsible posts in the Regiment he rose to the post of second in command in the Regiment in 1897, and was promoted to the Command itself in May 1905. In 1910 was admitted to the 2nd class Order of British India with the title of 'Bahadur' and in December ~~1911~~ 1911 was awarded a Coronation Medal. On the outbreak of the War he served in Egypt from October 1914, for 3½ years. His services were mentioned recognised by the award of the title of 'Sirdar Bahadur' in June 1916, His Majesty the King of Serbia having honoured him by the award of 'White Eagle of Serbia 4th Class'. His Highness the Maharaja conferred on him the title of 'Major' in the Mysore Army and awarded the 1st class medal of the Gandabherunda Order in 1917. ~~His services~~ His services have been mentioned in General A. J. Murray's Despatches.

On his return to India in 1918 he was placed in Command of the Depot of the Imperial Service Regiment ~~In the same year Government were pleased to raise~~ and raised his pay to Rs. 800/- ~~On~~ In July 1919 he was appointed the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, ~~on Rs. 1,000/- 100/- 1,400/- and was allowed to draw Rs. 1,200/- including 2 increments.~~ and in Oct. 1919 His Highness the Maharaja ~~was further pleased to grant~~ conferred on him the title of "Lt. Colonel" in the Mysore Army in October 1919.

16 JAN. 1920

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
II
POLITICAL BRANCH.
16 JAN. 1920

No. 337

R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—9-1919.—2,000

1920

PP 33/19

FROM

MAJOR C. T. C. PLOWDEN, I. A.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

*Dated Bangalore,* 15 January 1920.

SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to para 3 of Mr. Warburton's letter No. 5312, dated the 1st September 1913, regarding the preparation of the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore" and to request that, if there is no objection, the above compilation may be revised and the usual number of copies, viz. 47, may be sent to this office at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

First Assistant Resident.

I.S.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

*Diary No. of letter replied to*.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
, *the* 191 .

*Date of issue* 17th January 1920

*Signed by* Mr. C. S. R. Iyer

Section PP
File No. 33-29
Serial No. 7

No. Rol 772

To The First Hqrs. Resident

Sir,

With ref: to your letter No 334 of the 15th inst. I am directed to state that the revised edition of the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore" is already in the Press and that the usual

over.

Number of Copies will be sent to you before the end of this month.

I have &c.

17/1/20
for Chief Secy

*List of enclosures.*

*Copied by*

*Examined by*

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

*Diary No. of letter replied to*.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

*the* 191 . .

*Date of issue* 21/1/20

*Signed by*.. .. Mr C.S. Baker.

Section PP

File No. 33-23

Serial No. 8

No. Pol 841/one packet 47 Copies

To

The Asst- Hss[ll]e Resident

Sir,

In continuation of this Office letter No Pol 472 of the 14th January 1920, I am directed to forward herewith 47 copies of the revised edition of the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore."

I have &c.

over.

MC 25/1/20

for Chief Secy

# HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY

# NOBLES

AND

# LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE

*(Revised up to the 31st December 1919).*

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1920

# HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY

# NOBLES

AND

# LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE

*(Revised up to the 31st December 1919).*

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1920

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# HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY NOBLES AND LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE.

## CHAPTER I.

### A Concise History of Mysore and of the Ruling Family of the State.

Mysore: its situation, area and population.

1. Mysore forms a tableland in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghats converge on the Nilgiris. Its area is about 29,475 square miles with a population, according to the Census of 1911, of 5,806,193. It is surrounded on all sides by British Territory. Its general elevation is from about 2,000 to 3,200 feet above the sea level. The surface is much broken up by hills which sometimes rise as high as about 6,200 feet. The principal river is the Cauvery; and the chief cities are Bangalore (population 189,485 including the Civil and Military Station) and Mysore (population 71,306), the former being the administrative capital, and the latter containing the ancestral Palace of His Highness the Maharaja.

2. The territory comprised within the present State of Mysore has had a long and varied history. The edicts of Asoka found in a northern corner of the State, showing that it had come under the influence, if not under the direct rule, of that great Mauryan Emperor, in the third century of the pre-Christian Era.

The origin of the present reigning family of Mysore. Yadu Raya, the founder.

3. Tradition has it that about the year 1399 A. D. two young brothers, Yadu Raya *alias* Vijaya, and Krishnaraya, of Atreya Gotra, scions of the Yadava family renowned and sacred as counting the Lord Sri Krishna among its members, went out in quest of adventure from Dwaraka in the west of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and, after a sojourn in Vijayanagar, proceeded southwards. They paid a visit to the shrine of Vishnu at Yadugiri, Melkote, and passed on to Mysore where a fortunate trial of prowess awaited them. A descendant of King Bhopa, of the Goutama Gotra, by name Suradeva Raya, had emigrated to this place sometime previously from Mathura on the Jumna, and had founded a dynasty. Chamaraja, a lineal descendant of his had just then died, leaving an only daughter by name Devajammanni. A petty chief, captain of the army (Senapati) by name Mara Nayaka was trying to coerce her to marry him and was planning usurpation. This gave Yadu Raya an opportunity for displaying his chivalry and courage. He fought and slew Mara Nayaka, and marrying the Princess whom he had rescued, founded the Royal House of Mysore.

Yadu Raya's successors: Raja Wodeyar: acquires Seringapatam; secures the Throne.

4. The rule of the next seven Rajas who succeeded Yadu Raya was one long and continues struggle with petty local chieftains, called Pollegars, of whom there were many. The ninth ruler Raja Wodeyar reduced a number of these to submission, and in 1610 A. D. he supplanted the Viceroy of Vijayanagar in Seringapatam and secured the Mysore Throne.

His Rule.

5. Under Raja Wodeyar, the territorial limits were enlarged and Mysore rose to the dignity of an important State with a number of chieftains

under its sway. According to Col. Wilks the rule of Raja Wodeyar was remarkable for the rigour and severity which he exercised towards the subordinate Wodeyars, and his indulgence to the raiyats.

Territorial Kantirava.

6. The career of expansion and progress inaugurated by Raja Wodeyar was continued by his successors in spite of intrigues within and contests without.

Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar defeats the Bijapur General Ranadulla Khan: establishes a Mint.

Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar, the second ruler after Raja Wodeyar, was alike remarkable and for his courage in war for his wisdom and his muscular strength. He successfully defended Seringapatam against the attack of the Bijapur General Ranadulla Khan, and repulsed him with great slaughter, obtaining considerable booty. He established a Mint and introduced gold coins (known after his name as Kanthiraya Hana)—(fanams)—which continued to be current long after his reign. He inflicted a severe defeat on Kempe Gowda of Magadi at Yelahanka, and levied a large contribution from him.

Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar.

7. The next ruler, Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar, maintained the reputation of the family: he defeated Sivappa Naik of Bednore and repulsed an invasion of Mysore headed by the powerful Naik of Madura and put him to rout.

Chik Devaraja Wodeyar: establishes local postal system, Anche.

8. The reign of his son and successor, Chik Devaraja Wodeyar, forms the Augustan era for Mysore. His highly successful financial measures, the internal reforms he introduced as well as his conquests in that critical period when the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas were struggling for supremacy in the South testify to his remarkable genius and ability. He maintained friendly relations with Aurangazib, the then Mughal Emperor. He introduced a regular postal system in his dominions under the name of *Anche*.

His attention to family concerns.

9. Nor was his attention to his family concerns less vigilant: he instituted an enquiry into the condition of the various Arasus and Rajabandhus and divided them into two classes, the one consisting of thirteen houses which comprised the superior relatives, supposed to have been also known as the "Prabhu Manetanas" (reigning families so called on account of their having been Chiefs of petty Polleyams or groups of villages which were afterwards absorbed into the Mysore Raj) and the other consisting of the remaining relations who were classed into eighteen families. All the intermarriages of the Royal family according to his regulations were to be made with the thirteen houses only, and these were permitted to marry from the eighteen houses but not to give daughters to them in marriage.

Extent of his territory.

10. Chik Devaraja Wodeyar died in 1704 A.D., after an eventful reign of nearly one-third of a century, leaving as a heritage to his successors a country extending from Palni and Anamale in the south to Midagesi in the north, and from near Carnatic Ghur of the Baramahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam on the west, bringing in an annual revenue of about 40 lakhs of rupees, and in addition a flowing exchequer, and an administration, fairly well-organised and suitable to the times in which he lived.

Mysore in the 18th century: struggles in the south for supremacy.

11. Subsequently, Mysore passed through a period of trial and disaster which more or less continued throughout the eighteenth century. The times were troublous: the Mahomedan Power was spreading in the Carnatic, with Arcot as the headquarters of a Nawab; the Mahrattas were endeavouring to extend their dominions in all directions; the Mughal Empire was on the wane; one of its Sirdars, Nizamulmulk who came to the Deccan to seek fresh fields of adventure, had established himself in Bhaganagar, now known as Hyderabad, on the ruins of the Golconda dynasty which Aurangzib had overthrown, and a severe struggle for supremacy in the Deccan and Southern India had commenced in which the English and the French took part. At this juncture, Mysore was unfortunate in not having vigorous and energetic rulers. Two members of the Kalale Family, Nanjarajiah and Devarajiah, whom the Maharaja Dodda Krishna Raja Wodeyar had appointed as Sarvadhikari and Dalvoi, respectively, appropriated considerable power to themselves and embarked upon ambitious schemes of self-aggrandisement and behaved arrogantly manifesting wilful disrespect to the Throne to which they owed their elevation.

Hyder : his origin.

12. About this time there appeared on the scene a new factor in Mysore in the person of Hyder Ali. His origin is variously given. According to the information recorded in the annals of the Maharaja's family, his ancestor, one Ashrof Shah, came to India with his wife and children from Arabia and took up service in the Bijapur State. One of his descendants migrated to Kolar and died there leaving three sons. The eldest of these, Mahommad Fathulla Khan, known also as Fathi Naik sought, and secured employment at the head of 50 horses and 650 Volekars under the Nabob of Sira where he obtained a village called Gummanahalli as a Jahgir : Hyder was his second son ; the first son's name was Shaha Sab (Shahabaz). Their father left them a debt of 9,000 Pagodas. Their uncle Gulam Ali, who was employed under the Pollegar of Dodballapur and who owed the Pollegar 1,000 Pagodas, took them to his elder brother Gulam Hyder Ali Sab in the service of Mallarajiah, Governor of Maddagiri, and prayed for relief, saying that in case his request met with favourable response all of them would place their services most loyally at the feet of the Mysore Throne. On Mallarajiah's recommendation, the Maharaja granted them ten thousand Pagodas which enabled them to settle their debts.

His rise.

13. Hyder first came to notice in the siege of Devanhalli conducted by Katti Gopalrajiah and Sarvadhikari Karachuri Nanjarajiah in 1749 : shortly afterwards, Nazar Jung of Hyderabad, Dekkan, made an expedition against Arcot, and at his request a Mysore contingent was sent to help him. Hyder went along with it and distinguished himself. He offered a *Nazar* of thirteen camel loads of gold Akbar-Muhars which he secured in this campaign to the Maharaja and His Highness returned three of them to him ; when financial embarrassments were felt, and the Mysore Troops mutinied, Hyder was able to set matters right. In recognition of his services, the Maharaja appointed him Fouzdar of Dindigul, giving him the titles of Bahadur and Nawab. In the complications that followed, Hyder pushed himself by his courage and tact to the first rank and finally made himself the head of the administration and successfully defended Mysore against the repeated incursions of the Mahrattas. He reduced a number of Pollegars more or less powerful in the surrounding districts and considerably extended the limits of Mysore. He became the *de facto* ruler of the State, although, nominally, the old reigning family still continued to sit on the Throne.

His compaigns, his son and successor, Tippu.

14. In the course of his campaigns, Hyder came in contact with the British whose power he seems to have soon realized : he first fought against them in 1769, again in 1781-82. While directing military operations in the latter campaign, he died at Chittur and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tippu Sultan, who continued the war till it was terminated by a treaty.

Tippu's unpopularity, siege of Seringapatam by the British, his death.

15. Possessing less tact and wisdom than his father but more intolerance and bigotry, Tippu soon became unpopular. The nominal regard and respect that used to be shown to the titular Maharaja of Mysore grew less and less ; his oppression and interference with the privileges of the Ruling Family became intolerable and the Dowager Maharani Lakshmammanni opened secret negotiations with the British Government at Madras which led to the conclusion of a treaty with them in 1782 A.D. On the demise of the Maharaja Khas Chamaraja Wodeyar in 1796 A.D., Tippu refused to allow the installation of his son. This created much discontent. His measures gradually became more and more tyrannical. At last his unprovoked and aggressive intrigues with the French drew against him a combination of the British, the Mahrattas and the Nizam in 1799 A.D. when Seringapatam was taken by storm and Tippu fell in defending his capital.

Restoration Mysore to Native Raj. Installation of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

16. After Tippu's fall, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, son of the last preceding Maharaja Khas Chamaraja Wodeyar, then five years of age, whom Tippu had consigned to neglect, was duly installed at Mysore as the Maharaja on the 30th June 1799 by General Harris and Mir Alam, the representative of the Nizam (*vide* the Partition Treaty and the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799). The sons of Tippu were provided with liberal allowances and removed to Vellore and his principal officers were allowed Jaghirs, stipends

or pensions, according to their respective rank and position. Purniah, Tippu's Financial Minister, having surrendered and offered his services, was appointed Dewan to the Maharaja to conduct the administration of the new Government during the Maharaja's minority with Sir Barry Close as Resident.

The 19th century. Mysore becomes the capital: Dewan Purniah's Regency: Assumption of the Government by the Maharaja, 1811 A.D. Assumption of the administration by the British, 1831 A.D. The Mysore Commission:

17. Thus, the dawn of the 19th century brought peace and security to Mysore under the ægis of the British Government. Thenceforward the city of Mysore became the Capital and there the Palace was re-built about 1800-01. Purniah was Dewan-Regent for nearly twelve years in the course of which Mysore greatly assisted the British in their campaigns against the Mahrattas. Purniah's knowledge of the country and its resources enabled him to introduce order and to improve the revenues. The impression the young Maharaja produced on the Europeans who came in contact with him was very favourable. Purniah's Regency terminated in 1811 when His Highness assumed the Government of the country. The Maharaja ruled in person until 1831 when in consequence of some disturbances in the Malnad tracts—the result mainly of the corrupt conditions and practices of the times—the British temporarily assumed the Government of the country and appointed a Board of two Commissioners, to carry on the administration. It was at the same time declared that as far as possible the native usages should be adhered to and no system introduced which could not be worked afterwards by native agency when the country was restored to the Maharaja. Shortly afterwards, the system of joint Commissioners was found inconvenient and so Colonel Morrison was made sole Commissioner in April 1834. On his transfer to Calcutta as a Member of the Council of the Government of India, Colonel (afterwards Major General, Sir) Mark Cubbon succeeded him in June of the same year. The separate office of Resident continued till 1843 when it was abolished.

Sir Mark Cubbon Commissioner.

His administration.

18. The Commissioner was at first the sole authority in all matters, revenue as well as judicial. Afterwards a separate officer was appointed to relieve him of judicial work and styled Judicial Commissioner. Some other administrative changes were also introduced. The Pollegars, petty Chieftains of former days, whom Hyder had reduced and to whom money pensions had been granted during the settlement of 1799, were brought under systematic control. Abuses and evils were gradually abolished. Batayi or the old system of payment of land tax in kind by the raiyat was to a great extent replaced by suitable money rents and a large number of vexatious imposts were removed. Trade was freed from encumbrances and encouraged. The revenue of the State increased, works of public utility were undertaken, and facilities afforded to the people for education both in English and in Vernaculars; peace and progress were universally established.

Prospect of restoration.

19. Meantime, in response to repeated requests made by His Highness for the restoration of the State, the Court of Directors declared it their intention to retain charge of it sometime longer in view to establishing "a fair assessment upon the raiyats with security against further exaction "and a satisfactory system for the administration of justice."

Maharaja's help during the Mutiny: its recognition.

20. During the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, His Highness' help proved of great value. To this the Commissioner Sir Mark Cubbon bore clear testimony in a despatch to the Government of India and said that to no one was the Government more indebted for the preservation of tranquillity than to His Highness who displayed the most steadfast loyalty throughout the crisis, discountenanced everything in the shape of disaffection, and took every opportunity to proclaim his confidence in the stability of the British Rule The Governor-General, Lord Canning, accordingly wrote to His Highness an appreciative Kharita, conveying His Excellency's warm thanks for his services.

Sir Mark Cubbon's retirement. Mr. L. Bowring succeeds: his administration.

21. Sir Mark Cubbon retired early in 1861. His successor, Mr. L Bowring, arrived in February 1862, Mr. C. B. Saunders, having acted in the interim as Commissioner. Mr. Bowring elaborated the administration in some detail and introduced the Bombay System of Survey Settlemen

and the Madras method for Inam Settlements. The first germs of Local Self-Government in Mysore may also be traced to this period as Municipalities were then established in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, modelled after similar institutions in the Punjab. About the same time, a department was formed for the supervision and audit of accounts.

Adoption by the Maharaja of a son and heir by name Chamarajendra Wodeyar.

22. In June 1865, the Maharaja, being childless, adopted a descendant of Katti Gopalaraja Urs of the Bettadakote Family, the father of the Dowager Maharani Laksmammanni who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 A. D. The adopted son was then about two years old and was named Chamarajendra Wodeyar. The question of the recognition of the adoption for purposes of Territorial Succession underwent long discussion with the British Government and finally in 1867, a favourable decision was arrived at. This proved a source of much gratification to the Maharaja who was then about 74 years of age. He survived this decision about a year; and on his demise in March 1868, His Highness Chamarajendra Wodeyar was declared his successor, and suitable arrangements were made under the supervision of British Officers for his education during minority and also for remodelling the establishments of His Highness' household. The young Maharaja was installed at Mysore during the Dasara on the 23rd September 1868 by the Commissioner Mr. L. Bowring.

Resignation of Mr. Bowring (since made Chief Commissioner), Sir Richard Meade succeeds.

23. Soon afterwards the designation of the Head of the Mysore administration was changed to Chief Commissioner. Early in 1870 Mr. Bowring resigned, and Sir Richard Meade succeeded him as Chief Commissioner. During his tenure of office, a great impetus was given to Public Works including Irrigation and Surveys for Railway extension : at the same time the preparation of the country for Native Rule received consideration.

Maharaja's visit to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage of 1st January 1877.

24. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation, His Highness the Maharaja attended, with Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 when Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

The famine of 1876-78 : its effects in Mysore.

25. Meanwhile the failure of the monsoons in 1875 and 1876 had brought on distress which developed into a severe famine. Relief works were started and remissions of assessment were given. Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, visited Mysore in September 1877 and inaugurated vigorous measures for combating the famine : sometime afterwards, rains set in, and by about the close of 1878, the prospects became normal. The effects of the famine were most disastrous : the country lost a fifth of its population; all classes were affected ; the accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of rupees disappeared ; a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government took its place : the cash balance dwindled to a figure insufficient for the ordinary purposes of the administration : every source of revenue was at its lowest : and the severe retrenchments that followed enfeebled every department.

Sir James Gordon, Chief Commissioner.

26. Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Gordon who was Judicial Commissioner and subsequently Guardian to His Highness the young Maharaja became Chief Commissioner in April 1878. In May of the same year His Highness' marriage took place, the bride selected being an accomplished Princess of the Kalale Family by name Kempananjammaniyavaroo. This auspicious event was celebrated with suitable pomp and ceremony in the Mysore Palace.

Preparations for Maharaja's rule.

27. While devising and carrying out measures to prepare the administration to receive its Native Ruler, Sir James Gordon gave to His Highness every facility to acquaint himself with the condition of the country, the habits of the people and the details of the administration.

The Rendition 1881 A.D.

28. The Rendition of Mysore to its Native Rulers was proclaimed on the 25th March 1881, and gave unbounded joy and satisfaction to all the people and friends of Mysore. His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Right Honourable W. P. Adam, came over to Mysore and performed the ceremony of installation in the Palace in the Fort, Mysore. The Maharaja held a Durbar the same evening and issued a Proclamation confirming all existing officers in their respective appointments, His Highness

nominated Mr. C. Ranghacharlu, C.I.E., Dewan, and announced the formation of a Council with the Dewan as President and two of the most experienced retired officers of the State as Members, to submit for his consideration their opinions on all questions relating to Legislation and Taxation and on all other measures connected with the good administration of the country and the well-being of his subjects.

**The Representative Assembly.**

29. One of the first measures of the new Government was the establishment of a Representative Assembly, the first of its kind in India, the object being to bring the people into immediate touch with the Government and to remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and action of the Government and convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. It met for the first time in Mysore in the Dasara in 1881. Ever since, its meetings have been regularly held as part of the annual Dasara functions. The Dewan who presides over the deliberations of the Assembly opens it with an address in English, the Honourable the British Resident being also present on the occasion. A translation of the Dewan's address in Kannada is next read by one of the principal officers of the administration. Sittings of the Assembly are held for some days thereafter to discuss matters brought forward by the various members. The Proceedings are finally printed and published both in English and Kannada. Since 1917, a second session of the Assembly is also being held in summer annually for the consideration of the Budget.

**The reign of His Highness the Maharaja.**

30. The reign of His Highness the late Maharaja, short as it was, contains a record of steady progress. In the words of the then Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer :—

> "It began with liabilities exceeding the assets by 30¾ lakhs and with "an annual income less than the annual expenditure by 1¼ lakhs. "During the first three years, the revenues from all sources were "generally stationary and in the fourth year there was a consi- "derable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the "next ten years the improvement year after year, was large and "continuous. Comparing 1880-81 with 1894-95, the annual "revenue rose from 103 lakhs to 180½ lakhs, or by 75·24 per "cent and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works "and purposes of public utility, the net assets amounted to over "176 lakhs, in lieu of the net liability of 30¾ lakhs with which "His Highness' reign began."

This financial prosperity was the result not of "new taxation in any form" but of "a natural growth under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and Railways, the execution of important irrigation works and the general expansion of industries. It was in some measure due also to improved management of particular sources of income." The British Government generously postponed the payment of the enhanced subsidy payable five years after the Rendition for a further period of ten years. As the best means of protection against future famines, Railways and Irrigation works engaged the Maharaja's earliest attention. By the end of 1884, or within four years of the Rendition, 140 miles of Railway were completed from the current revenues of the State, crippled though its resources were, and a small local loan of 20 lakhs. The utmost economy was observed in the working of all Departments. Then the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company brought some relief. Terms were arranged with them to complete the State Railway to Harihar from capital borrowed in England ; and the local resources, thus set free in this direction, were utilized for large Irrigation works in tracts where they were most needed.

Further, the gold mining industry became firmly established in the Kolar District: and the country was greatly benefited by improvements in various other directions. In ten years from 1881 to 1891, the population increased by 18·34 per cent and the increase has since continued. The rate

of mortality declined by about 6·7 per mille, the average duration of life having risen from 24·93 to 25·30.

The Maharaja's untimely death: the succession and installation of his eldest son H. H. the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar, then a minor. H. H. the Maharani appointed Regent during his minority.

31. His Highness the Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar ruled the State for fourteen years, and to the great sorrow of his subjects died in the prime of life at Calcutta in December 1894. His eldest son His Highness the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, then ten years old suceeded him and was duly installed in Mysore on the 1st February 1895, Her Highness the Maharani being at the same time appointed Regent of Mysore during his minority.

The Regency.

32. The Regency continued for about 7½ years. Among the important works of public utility executed during the Regency may be mentioned the Chamarajendra Water Works of Bangalore and the Vani Vilas Water Works of Mysore, so named after His Highness the late Maharaja and Her Highness, respectively, and the Cauvery Power Works for generating electricity which has since been utilized to light the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, besides supplying energy to work the mines in the Kolar Gold Fields.

The Plague preventive measures.

33. The appearance of the Bubonic Plague in 1898 in Bangalore and subsequently in Mysore and other places, greatly disturbed the condition of the people and the current of the administration. Vigorous measures were adopted to arrest its spread as far as possible, one of them being the opening out of extensions in Bangalore and Mysore which have since become very popular and prosperous.

The Maharaja's Education Marriage, 1900 A.D.

34. During this period under the special arrangements made for His Highness' education, he made rapid progress: and the tours arranged for him by his European Tutor and Governor increased largely His Highness' store of knowledge and experience. In June 1900 His Highness the Maharaja was married to Princess Pratapa Kumari, younger daughter of Rana Vinaya Simha Jhala of Vana in Kathiawar. This auspicious event was duly celebrated in Mysore in a manner befitting the occasion.

The investiture of His Highness with full powers, August 1902 A.D.

35. His Highness the Maharaja having attained the age of eighteen years in June 1902, was invested with full ruling powers on the 8th August of the same year by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon who paid a special visit to Mysore for the purpose.

Maharaja's visit to Delhi to witness Coronation Durbar, 1902-03.

36. In December of the same year, in response to His Excellency's invitation, His Highness proceeded to Delhi and attended the Durbar held there in honor of the Coronation of the King-Emperor Edward VII.

His Highness' measures for the weal of the country.

37. In the course of His Highness the present Maharaja's reign which has now lasted seventeen years, not only has the high standard of efficiency previously attained been kept up in every way, but the resources of the country in various directions are being developed with a view to bettering the condition of the people and advancing the interests of the State. The construction of large public works, the foremost of them being Krishnarajasagara, the reservoir across the Cauvery at Kannambadi, the extension of Railways, the encouragement given to education including the establishment of a University, the extension of the co-operative movement, the institution of the Legislative Council, and the Economic Development Board and the association of the leading men of the country with the Government are some of the prominent features of His Highness' administration. In January 1907 His Highness the Maharaja was invested with the insignia of the Grand Commander of the Star of India and in 1910 he was given the rank of Honorary Col. of the K. G. O. Light Cavalry. For services in connection with the war His Highness the Maharaja was appointed to the Knights Grand Cross in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

His Highness' visit to Delhi to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V.

38. In compliance with His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation, the Maharaja paid a visit to Delhi in December 1911 to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V.

The Viceregal and Imperial visits to Mysore.

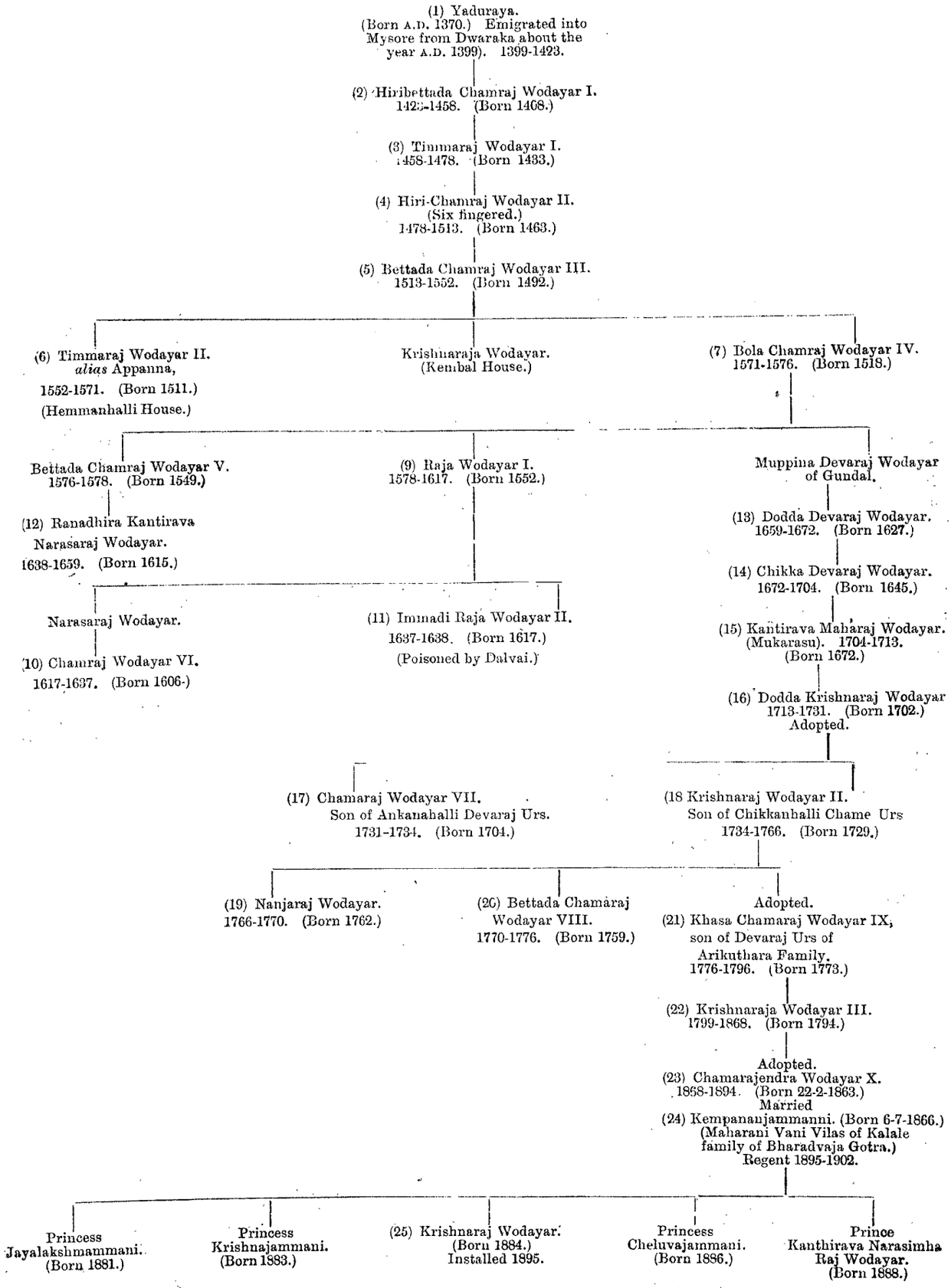
39. This brief sketch of Mysore history and its present reigning dynasty cannot be brought to a fitting close without allusion to the Imperial and Viceregal visits with which the country has been honoured from time to time. Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General to visit Mysore after the Treaty of 1799. His Excellency paid two visits—one in March and the other in October 1834. Next Lord Dalhousie visited Mysore in October 1855. This was followed by Lord Lytton's visit in 1877 and the visits of Lord Dufferin in 1886, Lord Lansdowne in 1892, Lord Elgin in 1895, Lord Curzon in 1900 and 1902, Lord Minto in 1909, Lord Hardinge in 1913, and Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

40. Among the members of the Imperial Family His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor came to Mysore in 1889 and about 16½ years afterwards Mysore was privileged to entertain His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the present King-Emperor together with his noble consort. The testimony these distinguished visitors have been pleased to bear to the endeavours made for the good administration of the country on progressive and constitutional lines bespeak their good-will and sympathy and Mysore is no less grateful to them for their kindness than for the actual material help and support it has always received from the paramount power in its struggle for advancement. The most recent proof of this is the replacement in December 1913 of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881 by a Treaty in accord with the ancient traditions of Mysore and its loyal and historical relationship with the British Government.

His Highness' brother: The Yuvaraja of Mysore.

41. His Highness Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodayar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, is His Highness the Maharaja's younger brother. He was born on the 5th of June 1888. After several years under private tuition he joined the Mayo Raj-Kumar College at Ajmere, but had to leave, after a few months, owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever. He then completed his education under a private tutor, Capt. R. J. W. Heole of the Indian Cavalry, whose services were lent by the Government of India. In 1901, His Highness made a tour through Burmah and in 1908 he visited Kashmir. In the same year he paid a visit to Japan, where he received a most hospitable welcome. In 1910 His Highness the Yuvaraja married Kempu Cheluvajammanniyavaru, 4th daughter of the late Sirdar Dalvai Devaraj Urs, one of the leading noblemen of Mysore. In 1911 he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi and on that memorable occasion he received a Kinghthood of the Order of the Indian Empire. He was raised to a Grand Commandership in the same order in 1915. In the summer of 1913 he made a tour through Europe in the course of which he visited England and other countries. Since his return, His Highness has taken an active part in public life, and is now an Extraordinary Member of the State Council and also Prochancellor of the Mysore University. He has a son Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodavar, born on the 18th July 1919.

# GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE MYSORE ROYAL FAMILY.


(1) Yaduraya. (Born A.D. 1370.) Emigrated into Mysore from Dwaraka about the year A.D. 1399). 1399-1423.
(2) Hiribettada Chamraj Wodayar I. 1423-1458. (Born 1408.)
(3) Timmaraj Wodayar I. 1458-1478. (Born 1433.)
(4) Hiri-Chamraj Wodayar II. (Six fingered.) 1478-1513. (Born 1463.)
(5) Bettada Chamraj Wodayar III. 1513-1552. (Born 1492.)
(6) Timmaraj Wodayar II. *alias* Appanna, 1552-1571. (Born 1511.) (Hemmanhalli House.)
Krishnaraja Wodayar. (Kembal House.)
(7) Bola Chamraj Wodayar IV. 1571-1576. (Born 1518.)
Bettada Chamraj Wodayar V. 1576-1578. (Born 1549.)
(9) Raja Wodayar I. 1578-1617. (Born 1552.)
Muppina Devaraj Wodayar of Gundal.
(12) Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraj Wodayar. 1638-1659. (Born 1615.)
(13) Dodda Devaraj Wodayar. 1659-1672. (Born 1627.)
(14) Chikka Devaraj Wodayar. 1672-1704. (Born 1645.)
Narasaraj Wodayar.
(11) Immadi Raja Wodayar II. 1637-1638. (Born 1617.) (Poisoned by Dalvai.)
(15) Kantirava Maharaj Wodayar. (Mukarasu). 1704-1713. (Born 1672.)
(10) Chamraj Wodayar VI. 1617-1637. (Born 1606.)
(16) Dodda Krishnaraj Wodayar 1713-1731. (Born 1702.) Adopted.
(17) Chamaraj Wodayar VII. Son of Ankanahalli Devaraj Urs. 1731-1734. (Born 1704.)
(18 Krishnaraj Wodayar II. Son of Chikkanhalli Chame Urs 1734-1766. (Born 1729.)
(19) Nanjaraj Wodayar. 1766-1770. (Born 1762.)
(20) Bettada Chamaraj Wodayar VIII. 1770-1776. (Born 1759.)
Adopted.
(21) Khasa Chamaraj Wodayar IX, son of Devaraj Urs of Arikuthara Family. 1776-1796. (Born 1773.)
(22) Krishnaraja Wodayar III. 1799-1868. (Born 1794.)
Adopted.
(23) Chamarajendra Wodayar X. 1868-1894. (Born 22-2-1863.)
Married
(24) Kempananjammanni. (Born 6-7-1866.) (Maharani Vani Vilas of Kalale family of Bharadvaja Gotra.) Regent 1895-1902.
Princess Jayalakshmammani. (Born 1881.)
Princess Krishnajammani. (Born 1883.)
(25) Krishnaraj Wodayar. (Born 1884.) Installed 1895.
Princess Cheluvajammani. (Born 1886.)
Prince Kanthirava Narasimha Raj Wodayar. (Born 1888.)

## CHAPTER II.

### A Brief Account of the Leading Sirdars in Mysore.

1. The collateral families of the Mysore Maharaja consisted of three branches, *viz.*, the Karugally Family founded by Krishna Raya brother of Yadu Raya, the Kenchalgod Family into which the second son of Yadu Raya was adopted, and Hemanhally family of Muppina Thimmaraya as well as several other houses connected by mutual relationship. These had exercised authority in various parts of the country but they are now only stipendiaries of the Palace. The families are now almost a compact body enjoying their respective Palace stipends, but no territory or political right. Claim to succession to the stipend is recognised according to the Hindu Law of Primogeniture and where there is no direct lineal heir, adoption is allowed, subject to His Highness' sanction. Some families also own Inams or freehold estates, subject to the laws of the State. Several of them have had posts of rank in the State as well as in the Palace at various times. One of these is the Dalvoi referred to in the former chapter.

2. The Maharaja's relations are known as Arasus, a term which in Kannada literally means ruler and testifies to their relationship with the ruling family. They enjoy certain honours and privileges in the Palace and take seats in the Durbar according to a settled order of precedence.

The leading Sirdars now are the following :—

1. Mr. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.
2. Col. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O.
3. Mr. Lakshmikantaraj Urs.
4. ,, Gopalaraj Urs.
5. ,, Gopalakrishne Urs.
6. ,, Balaraj Urs, B.A.
7. ,, Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs,
8. ,, T. Basavaraj Urs.
9. ,, Chamappaji Urs.
10. ,, A. V. Subramanyaraj Urs.

The Kalalé Family.

3. Sirdars Kantharaj Urs and Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs trace their origin to a distinguished Kathiawari Kshatriya Family of the Bharadwaja Gotra which settled in Kalale near Nanjangud in the days of Vijayanagar. The family was one of the foremost feudatories of that great Empire. It is believed to have been founded by Kanta Wodeyar : some accounts give the date of the foundation as 1504 A.D. The family tradition carries the event back to 1372 A.D. The Kalale Family was protected by the Mysore dynasty—from the attempts of the Ummathoor Chiefs to exterminate it. In the line of succession that followed Kantha Wodeyar came Karikal Mallaraja Wodeyar, nephew (sister's son) of Raja Wodeyar, King of Mysore, to whom allusion has already been made as Dalvoy, or Commander of Mysore Forces. Thimmaraja Wodeyar came after him. At this point the family separated into two distinct branches. The eldest son of Thimmaraja Wodeyar, Muppina Kanthe Urs is known as the ancestor of the present Dalvoi, while his second son Narase Urs's line is now represented by Sirdar M. Kantharaj Urs. The latter branch is prominent in the annals of Mysore as one which has always consistently supported the reigning dynasty. Mr. Kantharaj Urs's eldest sister is the present Dowager Maharani, Her Highness the Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhana, C.I. Mr. Kantharaj Urs, born in 1870, passed the B.A. Degree with distinction from the Christian College, Madras, taking up History and Political Economy as optional subjects and Sanskrit as his optional language and being the first member of the Ursu community to attain this distinction. He entered the Mysore Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner in November 1894 and has since risen to the responsible office of the Dewan and President of the State Council. He married the present Maharaja's eldest sister Maharaja Kumari Jayalakshmammanni

avaru and has a daughter. He was created a Companion of the Order of the State of India in June 1914.

The Dalvoi branch.

4. The present representative of the Dalvoi branch of the Kalale Family is Mr. D. Nanjaraj Urs, who succeeded his father D. Devaraj Urs on his death in 1912. The office of Dalvoi or Commander of the Forces was held at various times by members of this family, but not in unbroken succession. Mr. D. Devaraj Urs was a Member of the State Council and left three sons and five daughters one of whom is married to His Highness the Yuvaraja Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., and another to Sirdar M. Gopalaraj Urs of the Bettadakote Family.

Bettadakote Family.

5. Sirdar Gopalraj Urs (No. 4) and Gopala Krishne Urs (No. 5) both belong to the Bettadakote Family of the Kasyapa Gotra. The name of the Founder is recorded in the family annals as Achyuta Raya. His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, married the eldest daughter of Katti Gopalaraj Urs of this family. It was this lady, *viz.*, Mahamathosri Lakshammanni, who devoted herself to the interests of the Maharaja's Family during the dark days of the Mahomedan usurpation and entered into Treaty relationship with the British Government in 1782 A.D., and it was she who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 on behalf of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, her grandson. It is again from this family that the same Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, being childless, adopted a son in 1865 to perpetuate the reigning family. The adopted boy was the third son of Chikka Krishna Urs, who was the son of His Highness' brother-in-law. On adoption the boy was named Sri Chamarajendra Wodayar, the 10th of that name in the Ruling Dynasty; he had two elder brothers (uterine) named Gopalaraj Urs and Subramanyaraj Urs. Both these died without male issue. The wife of the former adopted one of the sons of Mr. Chikke Urs of the Hunasunal family which traces its descent from the original Karugalli House: this adopted son is known as Sirdar Gopalaraj Urs; he represents the elder branch: he has married a daughter of the late Mr. Dalvoi Devaraj Urs and has now two sons and three daughters. He has been appointed an Hon. Aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the H. H. the Maharaja.

6. The widow of Subramanyaraj Urs adopted a boy from the Gundlu Family: his name is Sirdar Gopala Krishne Urs: he has married the daughter of the late Mr. Basappaji Urs of the Arepur Family, who was Military Bakshi in charge also of the Palace Zillo Department. He has four sons and three daughters. He has been appointed an Hon. Aid-de- camp on the personal staff of H. H. the Maharaja.

The Mugur Family.

7. The Mugur House is one of the most ancient families in Mysore. It is of the Vasishta Gotra. The mother of the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, Maharani Kempananjammanni belonged to this family. Sarvadhikari Nanjaraj Urs, father of the present representative of the family, married Kanthammanni Avaru of the Kalale Family. She was the sister of Her Highness the Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C. I., mother of His Highness the present Maharaja. The present representative of the family Sirdar M. N. Balaraj Urs, received his education in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and graduated from that Institution in 1912 taking History as his optional subject. He accompanied the Yuvaraja during his travels in Europe in 1913. He was employed as Assistant Secretary to His Highness and has also been appointed an Honorary Aide-de-camp on the personal staff of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1916. He is now Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference. His brother junior Balaraj Urs, now 22 years old is a student in the Ursu Boarding School. Mr. Balaraj Urs has three sisters of whom the first Tripura Sundari Ammanni is married to Mr. Nanjaraj Urs, the present representative of the Dalvoi Family.

The Kapadi House.

8. Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj Urs belongs by adoption to the Kapadi House of the Sankhyana Gotra. Kapadi is a village in the Yedatore Taluk, Mysore District. The name of the Founder is known as Sangaraja

Urs. The mother of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C.I., *viz.*, Guna Ammanni *alias* Kempananjammanni, was a lady born in this family. Sirdar Lakshmikantharaj Urs is the adopted son of the late Mr. Kapadi Raje Urs and has married His Highness' sister Maharajakumari Cheluvajammanni Avaru and has two daughters.

Turuvekere Family.

9. The progenitor of the Turuvekere Family is known as Basavaraj Urs. Its present representative bears the same name and is the grandson of the brother of Her Highness Maharani Sitha Vilas Sannidhana, C.I., consort of His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Mr. Basavaraja Urs has five sons and one daughter.

The Bagli Family.

10. Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., is the present representative of the ancient Bagli Family. One of its most distinguished members was known as Dodda Dese Urs. By his adoptive mother's side, Col. Desaraj Urs is connected with the Kapadi family and by birth he belongs to the Bilikere Family: he has been adopted into the Bagli Family; his grandfather's sister of that family married His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Col. Desaraj Urs first entered service in Mysore as Attache, Military Department in 1884: shortly afterwards he joined the Madras Cavalry, and saw active service in Burma. His services were afterwards transferred to the Mysore Government in 1887 and he held the responsible post of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Military Department, till the end of June 1919 when he retired from service. He married His Highness' second sister and has a son 19 years old named Rajkumar Chick Desaraj Urs.

11. Col. Desaraj Urs was made a Lt.-Col. by His Highness the Maharaja in 1894, and gained the M.V.O., in 1906; he was by His Highness the Maharaja made Colonel on the Staff in 1911 in which year the title of C.I.E., was also conferred on him. He was on active service with the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers from October 1914 to January 1916.

For services in connection with the war, His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor conferred on him the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian Army.

Arepur Family.

12. Sirdar A. Chamappaji Urs (No.10) and A. Veera Subramanyaraj Urs (No. 11) belong to the Arepur Family. His Highness the late Maharaja conferred upon Mr. A. Basappaji Urs, father of Mr. Chamappaji Urs, the local title of Raja Sena Bhushana, as Military Bakshi and Bakshi of the Zillo Kacheri in the Palace. His wife was the late Maharaja's uterine sister. Mr. A. Chamappaji Urs has succeeded his father as Bakshi of Zillo Kacheri and Mr. A. Veera Subramanyaraj Urs is now Bakshi of the Kille (Barr) Kacheri and also an Honorary Aide-de-camp on the personal staff of His Highness the Maharaja.

# CHAPTER III.

## Jahgirdars.

1. There are only two hereditary nobles in Mysore known as Jahgirdars, *viz.*. the Jahgirdar of Yelandur and the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram.

Jahgirdar of Yelandur, Dewan Purniah's Family.

2. From information available it appears that Purniah, the founder of the former family was a Madhwa Brahmin by caste, born in 1735 A.D. in the village of Tircambore, Karur Taluk, Coimbatore District. He began life as an employee under a sowcar by name Andani Chetty and subsequently secured a footing in the Treasury Department, under Hyder Ali. Of him, Sir Thomas Munro says:—

> "He had, in the time of Hyder Ali, found his way by his talents from an obscure "situation to one of the first offices of the State and he maintained himself in it in "opposition to many able rivals throughout the reign of Tippu Sultan. When "Seringapatam fell, we found him willing to accept the post of Dewan."

3. Accordingly, on the restoration of the country to the Maharaja in 1799, Purniah was made Dewan by the British during His Highness' minority to conduct the administration of the country under the advice of the British Resident. In recognition of the meritorious services of Dewan Purniah, the Maharaja, on the advice of the British Government, granted to him as a Jahgir the fertile tract of Yelandur in the Mysore District, comprising an area of about 102 square miles yielding nearly half a lakh of rupees under a proper sunnad and made an announcement of the grant in open Durbar held on the 27th December 1807. His Highness assuming the reins of Government in 1810-11, the Regency of Purniah ceased. He remained a pensioner for some time and died in March 1812 A.D. With a view to preserve the intergrity of the Jahgir and provide for the ease and comfort of the lineal descendants of the family, His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar passed a Legislative Enactment in 1885, declaring the Jahgir of Yelandur to be inalienable and impartible, defining the Jahgirdar's position and providing for succession to the Jahgir and also for annuities to the Jahgirdar and other descendants of Dewan Purniah. The late Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., who was Dewan of Mysore from 1901-1906, was the fourth in succession as Jahgirdar. On his death in December 1911, without any male issue, Mr. Narasinga Rao Purniah, B.A., the son of his deceased younger brother, was recognized as Jahgirdar of Yelandur. He entered the Mysore Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner and rose to the position of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class from which he retired in March 1916.* The succession to the Jaghir has not yet been decided.

Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram.

4. The only other family which holds a Jahgir in hereditary succession is that of the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram, called also Sivansamudram, in the Mysore District. In 1805, Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who was an employee under Major Wilkes, the Resident in Mysore, constructed at his own expenses two bridges over the Cauvery on both sides of the island of Sivasamudram on the borders of the Mysore and British territory. In recognition of his public spirit and in order to ensure the maintenance of the bridges, the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja granted him Jahgirs in 1829 yielding altogether an annual revenue of about Rs. 17,000 in their respective territories and in 1834 the title of "*Janopakara Kartha*" (Public Benefactor) was also conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in his family under instructions received from the Government of India. The present heir of the family, Mr. T. Anandaraya Mudaliar, who is now 35 years of age is the great-grandson of Ramaswami Mudaliar.

* Mr. Narasinga Rao Purniah died on the 1st January 1920.

## CHAPTER IV.

### A Brief Account of the more Important Indian Officers in the State.

Officials.

There are no hereditary officials of importance in the Mysore State. Of the important officers in the service of the State the following may be mentioned:—

1. Rajasevadhurina Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore and ex-officio President of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Pay Rs. 4,000.

He is a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and a prominent member of the Ursu Community. Born in 1870, Mr. Kantaraj Urs, who is a graduate of the Madras University, entered the service of the State as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1894 and after serving as Assistant Commissioner and Special Sub-Division Officer, was made Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Mysore in 1904. He was promoted as Excise Commissioner in February 1912 and was elevated to the position of Second Member of Council in the following January and that of the First Member of Council in April 1916. He was created a Companion of the Star of India in June 1914. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajasevadhurina in open Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja on 4th October 1916. He was raised to the position of the Offg. Dewan of Mysore in December 1918 and confirmed in that appointment in June 1919. (For further particulars, *vide* page 10 under Ursu Sardars.)

2. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S., First Member of the Council on leave. Pay Rs. 3,500. Born in England on 10th October 1871, Mr. Banerji was educated in Balliol College, Oxford and Presidency College, Calcutta, took the M. A. degree in 1892 and passed out in the Indian Civil Service in 1894. He joined the I.C.S., on the 28th October 1895 and was posted as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavari on 28th January 1896. After serving subsequently as Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Madras and Kumbakonum and as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate in the latter place, he was appointed on 8th May 1907 Dewan of Cochin which post he held till March 1914.

On his reversion to the British Service, he was appointed Collector and District Magistrate and posted to Cuddappah where he continued from 15th January 1915 until his services were lent to Mysore in March 1916 for employment in the State as a Member of the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja. He was raised to the position of the First Member of the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja in December 1918. He officiated as Dewan of Mysore from the 10th December 1918 to 16th August 1919 and was on special duty till the end of August 1919 since which date he is on leave in England.

In appreciation of the services rendered by him as Dewan of Cochin, he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 12th December 1911 on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

3. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Officiating Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs. 2,500. Born in the year 1869, Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, headed the list of successful candidates in the first Mysore Civil Service Examination held in July 1892 and was appointed a Probationary Assistant Commissioner. After serving successively as Munsiff, Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, was appointed to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court in December 1909 and confirmed in that appointment in June 1912. He officiated as Second Member of Council, Chief Judge of the

Chief Court and the First Member of Council and since the 16th August 1919 he is officiating as the Chief Judge of the Chief Court on a salary of Rs. 2,500.

4. Mr. Purna Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Officiating First Member of Council. Pay Rs. 2,000. A Brahmin of the Madhwa Community, he was born in the year 1869 and entered service in 1890 as Home Tutor to His Highness the first Prince of Mysore. He served successively as Assistant Tutor, Assistant Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Excise Commissioner and was appointed Revenue Commissioner in December 1917. He rose to the position of a Member of Council of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1918 and since 18th July 1919 is officiating as First Member of Council.

5. Mr. Mir Hamza Hussin, B.A., B.L., Officiating Second Member of Council. Pay Rs. 2,000. He was born at Mysore in the year 1869, and belongs to a Shia family of Sayyads that came from the Berars and settled at Seringapatam in the time of Hydar Ali. Being the first Mohamedan graduate in law from the Mysore State, he was entertained in 1893 in the Mysore Service as a Judicial Probationer, and was made subsequently a Munsiff. In 1896, he was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner and taken to the police department as a Superintendent of Police, in which capacity he served till January 1903, when he was appointed Subordinate Judge. As Superintendent of Police, he had to do plague work, and his work during the first outbreak of plague in 1898 won the appreciation of the Plague Commissioner. He acted for a brief period as a Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer, and in October 1909, was promoted as District and Sessions Judge. In 1912, he was placed on special duty to try the Kannegal Rioting case. He acted as a Judge of the Chief Court on three occasions, and in June 1918, he was appointed acting Inspector-General of Police. He was appointed as a Temporary Member of Council in January 1919, and is now officiating as Second Member of Council.

6. Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., Officiating Third Member of Council. Pay Rs. 2,000. Srivaishnava Brahmin. Born in July 1871 was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner on his passing the Mysore Civil Service Examination in July 1892. Rose to the rank of Deputy Commissioner in 1907. Was Secretary to Government in the Revenue and General Departments from May 1912 to April 1914. Was appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police in April 1917 and confirmed in that appointment in December 1917. He was appointed Revenue Commissioner in Mysore in June 1918. He is officiating as Third Member of Council since the 19th July 1919.

7. Lt.-Col. B. Chamaraj Urs, Sirdar Bahadur, Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. Pay Rs. 1,200. Was born in 1868 in the Ursu Family of Belikere. After receiving education at Mysore was appointed a Probationer in the Local Service Regiment in March 1890. On the organisation of the Imperial Service Lancers was appointed a Jemadar in May 1894. After holding various responsible posts in the Regiment he rose to the post of second in command in the Regiment in 1897 in which capacity he took part in the suppression of the Ganjam riots and was promoted to the Command itself in May 1905. In 1910 was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur" and in December 1911, was awarded a Coronation Medal. During the late War, he served in Egypt for 3½ years from October 1914. His services in the field were recognised by the award of the title of "Sirdar Bahadur" in June 1916, His Majesty the King of Serbia also having honoured him by the award of "White Eagle of Serbia 4th Class". The title of "Major" in the Mysore Army and a first class medal of the Gandabherunda Order were conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja in 1917. Mention of his services in the war is made in General A. J. Murray's Despatches and Brigadier General C. R. Habbard, Commanding Imperial Service Cavalry has specially commended his work.

On his return to India in 1918 he was placed in command of the Depot of the Imperial Service Regiment. In July 1919 he was appointed the

Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, and in October 1919 His Highness the Maharaja conferred on him the title of "Lt. Colonel" in the Mysore Army.

8. Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., Revenue Commissioner. Pay Rs. 1,400 plus Allowance Rs. 200. Born in the year 1873, Mr. K. Chandy, who is a Syrian Christian of Travancore, headed the list of successful candidates in the Mysore Civil Service Examination held in July 1894. He served successively as Assistant Secretary as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Assistant Census Superintendent, Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and was appointed Excise Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration in December 1917. Since July 1919 he has been officiating as Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

9. Mr. Cadambi Srinivasachar, B.A., L.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. Pay Rs. 1,900. Born in April 1862, Mr. Shrinivasachar who is a Sree Vaishnava Brahmin of Mysore, took the B.A. Degree (Madras) from the Central College Bangalore, and the L.C.E. Degree (Bombay) from the College of science at Poona. He was appointed as apprentice to the guaranteed post of Assistant Engineers under the Bombay Government in 1889 and successively rose to the positions of Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer in Bombay. He served in 13 districts of the Bombay Presidency, including among others, Poona, Satara Ahmadnagar and Sind, and was employed on Satara Camp Water-Supply, Tank Restoration Schemes and repairs of Pat-Bandhara channels in Belgaum and Khandesh Districts respectively, and constructing an escape to the Faleli Canals in Thar and Parkar Districts in Sind. Latterly he organised and superintended the construction of the largest protective Irrigation Works yet undertaken by the Bombay Government in the Deccan, *viz.*, the Godavari canals, the Pravara canals, and the Nira Right Bank Canal. He retired from Bombay service as Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, in April 1917. He joined the Mysore State as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department in June 1917.

10. Rajasabhabhushana Rao Bahadur Mr. K. Krishnaiengar, B.A. L.C.E., Chief Engineer, on special duty, Cauvery Valley Irrigation. Pay Rs. 1,500. Was born in February 1864 and is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin. Entered service as an Apprentice Engineer in the Mysore service in January 1887 and rose through the successive grades of Assistant and Executive Engineers to those of Deputy Chief Engineer and Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department in October 1915. He had already discharged the duties of Secretary for Railways, Engineer-in-Chief and Agent on previous occasions and he was confirmed in that capacity on 1st July 1916. In appreciation of his good work the Government of India conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur in January 1915. His Highness the Maharaja conferred the title of Rajasabhabhushana in 1918. He is now Chief Engineer on special duty.

11. Rajakaryapravina Rao Bahadur Mr. T. V. Armugam Mudaliar, M.B. and C.M., Senior Surgeon and also Durbar Surgeon. Pay Rs. 1,400 and an allowance of Rs. 250. A Tamilian Vellala by caste, he was born in 1861 and entered the Medical Department of Mysore as an Assistant Surgeon in 1887. He served as Civil Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital, and was appointed Senior Surgeon and *Ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore on the 1st of January 1914. In appreciation of his good work in the Victoria Hospital the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him in October 1911 and that of Rao Bahadur on the 1st of January 1914. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajakaryapravina during the Dasara of 1915.

12. Mr. C. R. Reddy, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore. Pay Rs. 1,400. Born on the 15th October 1880; educated at the Board High School, Chittor and the Christian College, Madras; passed B. A., in the 1st class (History Branch), 1901; passed B. A., in the 1st class (Philosophy

Branch), 1902; won medals for Political Economy and Philosophy, proceeded to England and joined St. John's College Cambridge, on a scholarship of £200 per annum from the Government of India; was exhibitioner of St. John's College and was awarded Wright's prize, 1903; was elected scholar of St. John's College and again awarded Wright's prize; 1st class in the Historical Tripos, 1904; was Secretary and Vice-President, Cambridge Union Society, being the only Indian so far elected to these offices; was deputed by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to America to study educational and administrative questions, 1907; returned to India and joined the Baroda service as Vice-Principal of the College which he soon resigned; joined service in the Educational Department, Mysore, as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, 1908; Professor, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1910; accompanied His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore in his tour in Europe; and studied problems pertaining to Education, Local Self-Government and development of Industries and Commerce in foreign countries, visiting Canada, United States of America, Japan, Philippines, etc., returned to Mysore and was put on special duty to prepare a report of his observations and to formulate a scheme for a University for Mysore; rejoined the Maharaja's College, Mysore, in 1913; appointed Principal, Maharaja's College, 1916; and Inspector-General of Education in Mysore in 1918.

*Publications.*—The death of Musalamma; Artha Sastra and Kavitwa Tatwa Vichara (Telugu); Deputation studies and Speeches on University Reform (in English).

13. Mr. M. G. Rama Rao, B.A., Conservator of Forests in Mysore Pay Rs. 1,400. He was born at Mysore in 1865 in a Smartha Deshasta family and after graduation in Arts and training in Forestry at Dehra Dun as a State stipendiary, entered the service as a Probationer in April 1891 and rose gradually through successive grades to the grade of Conservator of Forests, the fact of gracious approval of His Highness the Maharaja of his work in the Kadur District was recorded in a Government Order promulgated in March 1903.

His services which were recorded thereafter successively in the Progress Reports of Forest Administration and in the Government Reviews thereon, were rewarded by the grant of a personal allowance, as a special case with effect from 1st May 1905. Was presented with a Khillat by Government in June 1906 in recognition of service in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highness' the Prince and Princess of Wales to Mysore, as also with an album in 1907 by His Highness the Maharaja, illustrating the elephant catching operations. In 1909, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to appoint him as a Palace Musahib, a post which four of his fore bears had had the honour of holding successively before him. In October 1911, was presented with a gold medal by Government for shikar services. Government were pleased to record in 1913, their appreciation of his organization and conduct of the Sakrebyle Kheddas.

14. Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government, Pay Rs. 1,200 and Local Allowance of Rs. 200.

Born on 15th August 1878, Mr. Balasundaram Iyer who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin headed the list of successful candidates in the Mysore Civil Service Examination held in 1897 and was appointed a Probationary Assistant Commissioner. After serving successively as Assistant Commissioner, City Magistrate, Under Secretary to Government and as Offg. Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments., he was posted as Ag. Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District in June 1912. He was Secretary to the Economic Conference and Secretary to Government in the Departments of Education and Agriculture from March 1913 to July 1915, when he was posted as Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug District. He was appointed Chief Secretary to Government in the month of September 1917.

15. Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao B.A., Offg. Financial Secretary. Pay Rs. 1,200+A. A. 200.

Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao who is Smartha of Mysore was born in 1877 and entered the Accounts Department as a Probationer in 1897. After serving successively as Assistant Comptroller, Assistant Secretary, Finance, and Deputy Comptroller, he was appointed Comptroller in 1917. He was appointed Officiating Financial Secretary in July 1919.

16. Mr. V. Rungasawmi Iyengar, A.C.E., B.C.E., Director of Industries and Commerce. Pay Rs. 1,400.

Was born in March 1866. After taking his Degree of A C.E. and B.C.E. in the Madras Engineering College, he underwent two years' practical training in the Perambur Workshop. He was employed as Apprentice Engineer under Mr. F. G. E. Spring, C.I.E., on the East Coast Railway till the end of July 1894 over the Krishna and Kulia Bridge and Railway Survey from Madras to Gudur. He then entered service as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Mysore State Service on the 20th August 1894 and rose high through the successive grades of Assistant and Executive Engineers to that of Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department. He was appointed, Director of Industries and Commerce in November 1916. He was instrumental in the development of various water-supply installations in the State including those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. The Central Industrial Workshop owes its present development to his sole effort. He has published a Booklet on Mechanical Filters for Town Water supply which he presented at the All India Sanitary Conference held in Madras in 1912.

The Government in their Order No. 159-66 of 22nd February 1898 have commended for the meritorious services rendered by him in connection with the Water Supply to Bangalore City.

17. Mr. D. K. Darasha, B.A., Superintendent of Survey and Settlement in Mysore. Pay Rs. 1,100. Belongs to a well-known Parsi family long settled in Mysore. Was born in 1867; joined the Mysore service as a Revenue Probationer in January 1897; was (in consideration of his family claims), nominated to the Civil Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner in November 1897; was appointed Superintendent of Survey and Settlement on the 1st of January 1914.

# CHAPTER V.

## Brief Account of the Leading Retired Officers Residing in Mysore.

Among the non-officials residing in the Mysore State the following retired Officers of Government deserve particular mention by reason of their prominent position in society and the high offices held by them in the State prior to their retirement from service.

1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.INST. C.E., K.C.I.E., retired Dewan of Mysore.

Born in September 1861, Sir Visvesvaraya, who is a Telugu Smartha Brahmin of Mysore, took the B.A. Degree of the Madras University from the Central College at Bangalore, and the L. C. E. Degree, of the Bombay University from the College of Engineering at Poona. He was appointed to the guaranteed post of Assistant Engineer under the Bombay Government, 1884, and served in Nasik, Khandesh, Poona, Surat and other places and rose successively to the positions of Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, under the Bombay Government. He served for four years as Sanitary Engineer to Government and Member of the Sanitary Board, Bombay. He gave evidence before the Irrigation Commission in 1901; was selected by the Bombay Government to attend the Irrigation Conference held at Simla in September 1904; was employed in 1905 on Special Duty in the Public Works Secretariat in connection with the Irrigation projects; and in 1907 was sent to Aden on deputation to advise the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement with regard to certain sanitary matters. His services were lent to the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad as a Special Consulting Engineer from 9th April 1909 to 8th November 1909 in connection with the flood prevention measures and drainage of the City of Hyderabad.

He retired from the service of the Bombay Government in October 1909 and joined the Mysore Service as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railways, on 15th November 1909. After serving for about three years in this capacity he was on 13th November 1912, raised to the position of Dewan of Mysore. He was in January 1906 awarded the Kaisari-Hind Medal of the second class; and was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the King Emperor's Coronation at Delhi in December 1911 and was raised to the Knight Commander of the same Order in June 1915. He retired from the Mysore service in June 1919.

2. Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, retired Member of Council, is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin. He was born in April 1850, joined the Mysore Service in a ministerial capacity in 1873 and rose to the position of Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council from which he retired in June 1906.

The title of Rajamantrapravina was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1904 and that of Dewan Bahadur by the British Government in June 1914.

3. Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bhadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty is a retired Member of Council and a prominent member of the Lingayat Community. Born in 1854, he joined the Mysore service as a clerk in 1874 and after passing through the various grades of service rose to the position of Member of Council in 1906 from which he retired in February 1912.

Mr. Puttanna Chetty is a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council as well as of the Mysore Economic Conference. He has been Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality since February 1913. The title of Rajasabhabhushana was bestowed on him by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1911 and that of Dewan Bahadur by His Excellency the

Viceroy in December 1911. He was also awarded a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class on 22nd June 1914 for his public services as Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality and in other capacities. He was recently created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

4. Rajamantrapravina Mr. H.V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., F.M.U., retired 1st Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council.

Born in October 1860, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, who is a Telugu Smartha Brahmin of Mysore, entered the Mysore Service as a Munsiff in January 1885. He was made an Assistant Commissioner in April 1886 ; and after holding various offices in the Executive and Judicial Departments, rose to the position of Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Shimoga in 1898. He was next appointed Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, in 1901, from which place he was promoted as a Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore in 1904. In April 1909 he was appointed Member of Council to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and twice held the office of the Chief Judge as a temporary arrangement. He is a Fellow of the Madras University. In appreciation of his valuable services, he was awarded the title of Rajamantrapravina by His Highness the Maharaja in open Durbar in October 1913 ; and he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1914. He retired as First Member of Council in July 1916. He is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University.

5. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B. A., retired Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. He is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, was born in the year 1863 and joined the Mysore service in 1885 as an Assistant Professor in the Central College. He was made a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in December 1891. After serving the State as an Assistant Commissioner, City Magistrate, Sub-Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, he was elevated to the position of a Judge of the Chief Court on 1st July 1914. He retired from service in January 1919.

6. Col. J. Desaraj Urs, retired Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. He is a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Born in 1862, Col. Desaraj Urs joined the Madras Cavalry as a Commissioned Officer in 1885. He left India for active service in Burma in 1886 and on his return to Madras his services were lent to Mysore for employment as Assistant to the Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja. He resigned the British service in 1890, was made Commandant, Imperial Service Regiment, Mysore Lancers in 1894 and appointed to the post of Chief Commandant in 1897. He was on active service with the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers from October 1914 to January 1916. In appreciation of his services in the field he was given the rank of Honorary Lt.-Colonel of the Indian Army. He retired from service in June 1919. (For further particulars *vide* page 12).

7. Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, B.Sc., L.C.E., retired Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department. Born in 1863, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, who is a Vaishnava Madhva Brahmin, joined the Bombay Public Works Department as an Apprentice Engineer in March 1887. He rose to the position of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, in Bombay, when his services lent to Mysore in July 1911 for employment as Superintending Engineer. He was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of Mysore and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in November 1912, and was subsequently confirmed in that appointment. In appreciation of his services His Highness the Maharaja conferred on him the title of Rajasabhabhushana during the Dasara of 1915. He retired from service in March 1918.

8. Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., retired Inspector-General of Police in Mysore. Born in the year 1862, Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, entered the Mysore service in December 1887. He rose to the position of Assistant Commissioner in

1892, was appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate in July 1906, and promoted to the post of Inspector-General, of Police in December 1912. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on him in June 1914. In appreciation of his services, he was awarded the title of Rajasabhabhushana in October 1916. He retired from service in June 1917. He is now the Honorary President of the Mysore City Municipal Council.

9. Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., retired Inspector-General of Education. A Madhwa Brahmin of Mysore, he was born in the year 1860 and joined the service as an Assistant Master, Maharaja's College on the 26th of May 1885. He was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1895; and after serving as Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary to Government, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Deputy Commissioner, he was appointed Inspector-General of Education in June 1913. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on the 1st January 1914. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajakaryaprasakta during the Dasara of 1917. He retired from service in April 1918.

10. Rajakaryaprasakta Rao Bahadur Mr. Desmukh Shama Rao, retired Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, is a Madhwa Brahmin. Born in 1853, he joined the Mysore service as a clerk in 1870, rose to the position of Superintendent of Survey and Settlement and retired from that appointment in January 1914. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government in January 1911 and that of Rajakaryaprasakta by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1911.

11. Mr. E. R. Subrayer, B.A., B.C.E., retired Comptroller of the Government of Mysore, is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin. Born in the year 1849, he joined the Public Works Department in 1875, became Comptroller to the Government of Mysore in 1895 and retired from service in that capacity in January 1904.

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